

**E 7485**

**ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE**

QUATORZIÈME LÉGISLATURE

**SÉNAT**

SESSION EXTRAORDINAIRE DE 2011-2012

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Reçu à la Présidence de l'Assemblée nationale  
Le 5 juillet 2012

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Enregistré à la Présidence du Sénat  
Le 5 juillet 2012

**TEXTE SOUMIS EN APPLICATION DE  
L'ARTICLE 88-4 DE LA CONSTITUTION**

PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT,

À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE ET AU SÉNAT

**Virement de crédits** n° DEC 21/2012 - section III - budget général - exercice 2012.

DEC 21/2012





**CONSEIL DE  
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

**Bruxelles, le 29 juin 2012 (02.07)  
(OR. en)**

**11873/12**

**FIN 475**

**NOTE DE TRANSMISSION**

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Origine: Monsieur Jansusz LEWANDOWSKI, membre de la Commission européenne  
Date de réception: 27 juin 2012  
Destinataire: Monsieur Bjarne CORYDON, président du Conseil de l'Union européenne

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Objet: Virement de crédits n° DEC 21/2012 - section III - budget général - exercice 2012

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Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document de la Commission - DEC21/2012.

p.j.: DEC21/2012



# COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

BRUXELLES, LE 25/06/2012

BUDGET GÉNÉRAL - EXERCICE 2012  
SECTION III - COMMISSION TITRES 01, 15, 23, 40

## VIREMENT DE CRÉDITS N° DEC 21/2012

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EN EUROS

### ORIGINE DES CRÉDITS

**DU CHAPITRE** - 0103 Affaires économiques et internationales

ARTICLE - 01 03 02 Assistance macroéconomique

CE - 57 000 000  
CP - 29 700 000

**DU CHAPITRE** - 1502 Éducation et formation tout au long de la vie, notamment le multilinguisme

ARTICLE - 15 02 03 Coopération avec des pays tiers dans les domaines de l'éducation et de la formation professionnelle

CE - 3 976 000

**DU CHAPITRE** - 4002 Réserves pour les interventions financières

ARTICLE - 40 02 42 Réserve d'aide d'urgence

CE - 19 024 000  
CP - 10 300 000

### DESTINATION DES CRÉDITS

**AU CHAPITRE** - 2302 Aide humanitaire, y compris l'aide aux personnes déracinées, l'aide alimentaire et la préparation aux catastrophes

ARTICLE - 23 02 01 Aide humanitaire

CE 70 000 000  
CP 35 000 000

ARTICLE - 23 02 02 Aide alimentaire

CE 10 000 000  
CP 5 000 000

## INTRODUCTION

Au 12 juin 2012, le taux d'exécution global des crédits d'engagement inscrits dans le chapitre relatif à l'aide humanitaire (23 02) était de 93,7 %.

Ce taux d'exécution élevé est conforme à la stratégie opérationnelle et à la planification budgétaire de 2012 établies par la Commission et présentées à la commission du développement (DEVE) du Parlement européen ainsi qu'à la réunion du groupe de travail «Aide humanitaire et aide alimentaire» (COHAFA) du Conseil. Sur la base de son évaluation des besoins humanitaires, la Commission détermine, pour les crises de longue durée, une dotation budgétaire préliminaire par pays pour l'année à venir. Conformément aux orientations du Conseil et du Parlement européen, au moins 15 % des crédits inscrits sur la ligne du budget opérationnel initial restent non alloués pour permettre de faire face à l'évolution des priorités et à de nouveaux besoins.

En appliquant cette méthodologie, le montant non alloué des crédits de la réserve opérationnelle initiale a été fixé à l'origine à 152 millions d'EUR. Le budget de l'aide humanitaire a encore été renforcé grâce à un montant de 65 millions d'EUR issu de la réserve d'aide d'urgence, destiné à des interventions dans la région du Sahel.

Le montant de la réserve opérationnelle et le renforcement provenant de la réserve d'aide d'urgence (175 millions d'EUR, y compris des recettes réaffectées de 2,5 millions d'EUR) ont été utilisés dans le cadre de crises nouvelles ou de l'aggravation de crises existantes, de la manière suivante:

- 90 millions d'EUR pour la crise alimentaire du Sahel, dont 65 millions d'EUR prélevés sur la réserve d'aide d'urgence;
- 20 millions d'EUR pour la crise en Syrie;
- 20 millions d'EUR destinés au Pakistan pour faire face aux conséquences de la mousson de 2011 et au conflit que vit le pays;
- 45 millions d'EUR pour d'autres catastrophes naturelles ou l'aggravation de crises, par exemple celle du Yémen, le suivi des inondations survenues en Asie du Sud-Est en 2011 et le conflit dans le Nord-Mali.

Désormais, le montant non alloué de la réserve opérationnelle disponible pour d'autres interventions en cas de crises nouvelles ou de l'aggravation de crises existantes s'établit à 44 millions d'EUR.

Le renforcement budgétaire demandé actuellement, correspondant au total à 80 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement et à 40 millions d'EUR en crédits de paiement, sera utilisé pour fournir une aide humanitaire dans le contexte des crises suivantes:

- Soudan/Soudan du Sud: la crise s'est aggravée notablement depuis la mi-avril 2012, à la suite d'une montée spectaculaire des tensions entre le Soudan et le Soudan du Sud. Pour répondre aux besoins accrus des prochains mois, il est estimé qu'un montant supplémentaire de 40 millions d'EUR sera nécessaire;
- Yémen: la situation humanitaire continue de se dégrader, tandis que le nombre de personnes déplacées augmente dans le sud et que la malnutrition des enfants s'intensifie. L'assistance supplémentaire qui devrait être fournie par l'aide humanitaire de la Commission et les lignes budgétaires relatives à l'aide alimentaire est estimée à 20 millions d'EUR;
- Syrie: compte tenu des combats et de la violence qui se poursuivent dans le pays, l'organisation humanitaire en Syrie ne peut que se dégrader davantage au cours des prochains mois. Sur la base de l'évaluation des besoins, la Commission demande un montant supplémentaire de 20 millions d'EUR au moyen du présent virement.

L'ampleur de ces catastrophes dépasse l'objet de la réserve opérationnelle et il importe de conserver une capacité d'intervention suffisante pour être en mesure de fournir une aide supplémentaire dans le cas de multiples catastrophes de moindre ampleur et d'autres événements imprévus qui pourraient survenir au cours du deuxième semestre de l'année.

Par conséquent, un renforcement de 70 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement sera nécessaire pour la ligne budgétaire de l'aide humanitaire (23 02 01), et un montant de 10 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement est nécessaire pour la ligne budgétaire de l'aide alimentaire (23 02 02).

La demande de crédits de paiement correspond à 50 % du montant demandé en crédits d'engagement, soit 40 millions d'EUR, pour que les paiements de préfinancement soient déjà possibles. Le reste sera couvert par les crédits de paiement actuels disponibles sur les lignes budgétaires concernées. Des crédits de paiement supplémentaires pourraient être demandés plus tard dans l'année.

La réserve d'aide d'urgence a déjà été mobilisée, pour un montant total de 65 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement, afin d'intervenir dans la crise alimentaire du Sahel.

Après avoir examiné toutes les possibilités de réallocations au sein de la rubrique 4, la Commission propose de satisfaire aux besoins précités de la manière suivante:

- 60,976 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement et 29,7 millions d'EUR en crédits de paiement par un redéploiement au sein de la rubrique 4;
- 19,024 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement et 10,3 millions d'EUR en crédits de paiement provenant de la réserve d'aide d'urgence.

La situation en Syrie, qui va très probablement s'aggraver et entraîner une guerre civile, risque de provoquer des déplacements de population de longue durée, concernant des centaines de milliers de personnes, et cela à la fois en Syrie et vers les pays voisins (Liban, Jordanie, Palestine, frontière turque). Par conséquent, des crédits supplémentaires pourraient être nécessaires avant la fin de l'année.

Pour avoir une description détaillée du contexte et de l'utilisation prévue des fonds, veuillez consulter les annexes 1, 2 et 3.

## I. RENFORCEMENT

### I.A

#### a) Intitulé de la ligne

#### **23 02 01 - Aide humanitaire**

#### b) Données chiffrées à la date du 18.06.2012

|   | <b>CE</b>         | <b>CP</b>          |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)   | 553 261 000       | 518 574 685        |
| 1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)  | 0                 | 0                  |
| 2. Virements  | 0                 | 0                  |
| 3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)   | 553 261 000       | 518 574 685        |
| 4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice   | 544 328 264       | 230 591 577        |
| <b>5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)</b>  | <b>8 932 736</b>  | <b>287 983 108</b> |
| <b>6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice</b>  | <b>78 932 736</b> | <b>322 983 108</b> |
| <b>7. Renforcement proposé</b>  | <b>70 000 000</b> | <b>35 000 000</b>  |
| 8. Pourcentage du renforcement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)   | 12,65%            | 6,75%              |
| 9. Pourcentage des renforcements cumulés en application de l'article 23 §1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice | n/a               | n/a                |

#### c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

|  | <b>CE</b> | <b>CP</b> |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année        | 449 190   | 188 817   |
| 2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 18.06.2012 | 432 949   | 33        |
| 3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]                  | 3,62%     | 99,98%    |

#### d) Justification détaillée du renforcement

Voir la justification fournie dans l'introduction.

## I.B

### a) Intitulé de la ligne

#### **23 02 02 - Aide alimentaire**

### b) Données chiffrées à la date du 18.06.2012

|   | <b>CE</b>         | <b>CP</b>         |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)   | 251 580 000       | 230 602 367       |
| 1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)  | 0                 | 0                 |
| 2. Virements  | 25 000 000        | 0                 |
|   | <hr/>             | <hr/>             |
| 3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)   | 276 580 000       | 230 602 367       |
| 4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice   | 246 383 740       | 140 081 165       |
|   | <hr/>             | <hr/>             |
| <b>5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)</b>  | <b>30 196 260</b> | <b>90 521 202</b> |
| <b>6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice</b>  | <b>40 196 260</b> | <b>95 521 202</b> |
| <b>7. Renforcement proposé</b>  | <b>10 000 000</b> | <b>5 000 000</b>  |
| 8. Pourcentage du renforcement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)   | 3,97%             | 2,17%             |
| 9. Pourcentage des renforcements cumulés en application de l'article 23 §1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice | n/a               | n/a               |

### c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

|  | <b>CE</b> | <b>CP</b> |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année        | 392 627   | 0         |
| 2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 18.06.2012 | 389 098   | 0         |
| 3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]                  | 0,90%     | n/a       |

### d) Justification détaillée du renforcement

Voir la justification fournie dans l'introduction.



## II. PRÉLÈVEMENT

### II.A

#### a) Intitulé de la ligne

##### **01 03 02 - Assistance macroéconomique**

#### b) Données chiffrées à la date du 18.06.2012

|  | <b>CE</b>         | <b>CP</b>         |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)  | 95 550 000        | 79 050 000        |
| 1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)   | 0                 | 0                 |
| 2. Virements   | 0                 | 0                 |
| <hr/>  |                   |                   |
| 3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)  | 95 550 000        | 79 050 000        |
| 4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice  | 48 316            | 30 241 758        |
| <hr/>  |                   |                   |
| <b>5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)</b>   | <b>95 501 684</b> | <b>48 808 242</b> |
| <b>6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice</b>   | <b>38 501 684</b> | <b>19 108 242</b> |
| <b>7. Prélèvement proposé</b>  | <b>57 000 000</b> | <b>29 700 000</b> |
| 8. Pourcentage du prélèvement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)   | 59,65%            | 37,57%            |
| 9. Pourcentage des prélèvements cumulés en application de l'article 23 § 1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17 bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice | n/a               | n/a               |

#### c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

|  | <b>CE</b> | <b>CP</b> |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année        | 0         | 0         |
| 2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 18.06.2012 | 0         | 0         |
| 3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]                  | n/a       | n/a       |

#### d) Justification détaillée du prélèvement

Du fait de la situation politique instable en Égypte, des retards ont été pris progressivement dans la conclusion d'un accord financier entre l'Égypte et le Fonds monétaire international, destiné à soutenir le programme économique de l'Égypte. Cet accord étant une condition préalable à l'octroi d'une aide macrofinancière (AMF) de l'Union européenne à l'Égypte, et compte tenu du temps nécessaire pour l'adoption de la proposition correspondante de la Commission par le Conseil et le Parlement européen dans le cadre de la procédure législative de codécision, la Commission est parvenue à la conclusion que l'engagement du montant prévu de 50 millions d'EUR en faveur de l'Égypte n'est plus réalisable avant la fin de l'année. Ce report risque donc de s'ajouter aux opérations d'AMF attendues en 2013. Un montant supplémentaire de 7 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement qui n'ont pas été alloués à un programme prévu en 2012 peut également être libéré.

Les crédits de paiement correspondant à l'opération prévue pour l'Égypte s'élèvent à 25 millions d'EUR en 2012. Comme il n'est pas non plus possible de les utiliser cette année, ils s'ajouteront probablement aux paiements liés aux opérations d'AMF en 2013. Un montant supplémentaire de 4,7 millions d'EUR en crédits de paiement qui n'ont pas été alloués à un programme prévu peut également être libéré.

Au total, 57 millions d'EUR (50 millions d'EUR + 7 millions d'EUR) en crédits d'engagement et 29,7 millions d'EUR (25 millions d'EUR + 4,7 millions d'EUR) en crédits de paiement correspondant à la ligne budgétaire 01 03 02 «Assistance macroéconomique» sont donc mis à disposition pour un virement vers les lignes budgétaires 23 02 01 «Aide humanitaire» et 23 02 02 «Aide alimentaire».

## II.B

### a) Intitulé de la ligne

#### **15 02 03 – Coopération avec des pays tiers dans les domaines de l'éducation et de la formation professionnelle**

### b) Données chiffrées à la date du 18.06.2012

|  | <b>CE</b>        | <b>CP</b>        |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| 1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)  | 9 000 000        | 7 636 472        |
| 1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)   | 0                | 0                |
| 2. Virements   | 0                | 0                |
| <hr/>  |                  |                  |
| 3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)  | 9 000 000        | 7 636 472        |
| 4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice  | 118 000          | 2 176 775        |
| <hr/>  |                  |                  |
| <b>5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)</b>   | <b>8 882 000</b> | <b>5 459 697</b> |
| <b>6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice</b>   | <b>4 906 000</b> | <b>5 459 697</b> |
| <b>7. Prélèvement proposé</b>  | <b>3 976 000</b> | <b>0</b>         |
| 8. Pourcentage du prélèvement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)   | 44,18%           | 0,00%            |
| 9. Pourcentage des prélèvements cumulés en application de l'article 23 § 1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17 bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice | n/a              | n/a              |

### c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

|  | <b>CE</b> | <b>CP</b> |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année        | 66 565    | 66 565    |
| 2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 18.06.2012 | 66 565    | 0         |
| 3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]                  | 0,00%     | 100,00%   |

### d) Justification détaillée du prélèvement

Les accords bilatéraux conclus avec les États-Unis et le Canada dans le domaine de l'éducation et de la formation professionnelle sont fondés, autant que possible, sur le principe du cofinancement. Les budgets des États-Unis et du Canada étant établis sur une base annuelle (contrairement à la programmation financière pluriannuelle de l'UE), des variations annuelles de crédits du côté américain ou canadien entraînent inévitablement des variations du côté européen.

Depuis 2011, le gouvernement américain et les autorités canadiennes ont considérablement réduit leurs budgets destinés à la coopération internationale en matière d'éducation et de formation et ont annulé le financement de projets de coopération bilatérale prévus dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux. Comme le financement correspondant ne sera pas assuré par les deux pays partenaires, il n'y aura pas de nouvel appel à propositions utilisant cette ligne budgétaire en 2012. Ainsi, seul un nombre limité d'actions sera financé en 2012, y compris le dispositif Schuman-Fulbright avec les États-Unis et le programme de voyages d'études et de stages UE-Canada.

Par conséquent, les crédits d'engagement inutilisés correspondant à un montant de 3 976 000 EUR sur cette ligne peuvent être libérés en vue d'un redéploiement.

## II.C

### a) Intitulé de la ligne

#### **40 02 42 - Réserve d'aide d'urgence**

### b) Données chiffrées à la date du 18.06.2012

|  | <b>CE</b>          | <b>CP</b>         |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)  | 258 937 000        | 90 000 000        |
| 1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)   | 0                  | 0                 |
| 2. Virements   | -65 000 000        | 0                 |
|  | <hr/>              | <hr/>             |
| 3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)  | 193 937 000        | 90 000 000        |
| 4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice  | 0                  | 0                 |
|  | <hr/>              | <hr/>             |
| <b>5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)</b>   | <b>193 937 000</b> | <b>90 000 000</b> |
| <b>6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice</b>   | <b>174 913 000</b> | <b>79 700 000</b> |
| <b>7. Prélèvement proposé</b>  | <b>19 024 000</b>  | <b>10 300 000</b> |
| 8. Pourcentage du prélèvement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)   | 7,35%              | 11,44%            |
| 9. Pourcentage des prélèvements cumulés en application de l'article 23 § 1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17 bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice | n/a                | n/a               |

### c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

|  | <b>CE</b> | <b>CP</b> |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année        | 0         | 0         |
| 2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 18.06.2012 | 0         | 0         |
| 3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]                  | n/a       | n/a       |

### d) Justification détaillée du prélèvement

La réserve d'aide d'urgence est destinée à permettre de répondre rapidement à des besoins spécifiques d'aide à des pays tiers, à la suite d'événements qui n'étaient pas prévisibles lors de l'établissement du budget. Cette réserve sert en priorité pour des actions à caractère humanitaire, mais aussi, le cas échéant, pour la gestion civile d'une crise et la protection civile (point 25 de l'accord interinstitutionnel signé le 17 mai 2006).

Un renforcement de 19 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement et de 10,3 millions d'EUR en crédits de paiement est demandé.

## SUDAN/SOUTH SUDAN

| Key financial information   |   |
|---|---|
| Previous year: total amount in 2011   | EUR 140 million   |
| Amount in the World Wide Decision 2012  | EUR 87 million  |
| Additional (already approved) credits from the Operational Reserve of which:<br>Humanitarian Implementation Plan (revision)<br>Emergency Decisions<br>Additional credits from the Emergency Aid Reserve (EAR) |   |
| Amount already contracted   | EUR 56.65 million   |
| Balance to be contracted  | EUR 30.35 million<br>(which should be contracted by end of June)                      |
| Of which already earmarked  | EUR 30.35 million   |
| Other EC funding (Development Cooperation, etc.)  | EUR 330 million for South Sudan (2011-2013);<br>EUR 151 million for Sudan (2011-2013) |

| Additional needs (as of 8 June 2012) |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Total needs                          | EUR 40 million                                      |
| When are the credits needed          | Now (June)  |
| Breakdown by country (if applicable) | South Sudan: EUR 35 million<br>Sudan: EUR 5 million |
| Financed from                        | Reprioritisation in External Actions and EAR        |

**Why do we need additional funding? (what is new?)**

The amount of Commission's World Wide Decision for 2012 for Sudan/South Sudan managed by DG ECHO was initially EUR 87 million. The working assumptions that were in place at the time of this initial allocation have been mostly overtaken by several events at the political and security levels which mount to:

- a) a dramatic escalation of tensions between Sudan and South Sudan, with open hostilities between the two countries, and
- b) an exacerbation of internal conflicts within each of the two states that are related to the overall Sudan-South Sudan tension.

The consequences on the humanitarian situation are dramatic in both countries. They are however most tangible in South Sudan where, despite logistic constraints, access is possible. The Commission has scaled up the immediate response in the border areas and to contribute (EUR 1 million) to an emergency intervention in response to the expulsion of 12 000 Southerners from Sudan.

This has so far been done through a "re-prioritisation" exercise within the allocation of EUR 87 million allowing response to the most urgent needs. So far, EUR 6 million have been "anticipated" in that manner. More funds can be "re-prioritised" in order to maximise the response in the early stages of the rainy season. However, given the logistic constraints and the delays to mobilise assistance, the continuation of operations after the rainy season must be planned from now and funds be available to face a crisis that is worsening.

Specifically, the crisis has significantly deteriorated since mid-April 2012 for the following reasons:

→ Escalation of tensions between Sudan and South Sudan with:

- failure to reach an oil deal (economic implications on both countries);
- failure to reach a deal on border demarcation and future of Abyei will maintain the 100 000 displaced in South Sudan. Progress on Abyei at the end of May 2012 could potentially lead to a return process, with the related humanitarian needs;
- failure to reach a deal on nationality and rights of respective citizens in the other country after the end of the "grace" period on 8 April 2012. Early May 2012, 12 000 Southerners stranded with their belongings in Kosti, White Nile were expelled and are currently being airlifted, at a great cost to the international community.
- escalation into open warfare between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) (Heglig, end March; SAF aerial attacks on South Sudan, March-April 2012): 20 000 new displaced within 2 weeks;
- War rhetoric on both sides and state of emergency declared in Sudan (direct impact on food security and nutritional status as border blocked to movement of people and goods).

→ Continued fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile and lack of progress in Darfur.

- Funding requirements for Darfur remain overall stable; however, given increase of needs elsewhere in Sudan/South Sudan, monitoring of funding by other sources will be needed to avoid major gaps.
- South Kordofan/Blue Nile: Recent fighting (since March 2012) has brought the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected populations to over 350 000. A main problem is the lack of access, but as the military offensive unfolds, partners need to be ready in case access is granted (within Government-controlled areas, or within rebel-held areas).
- Refugee numbers from Blue Nile in Ethiopia and from South Kordofan and Blue Nile in South Sudan have doubled (from 80 000 to 154 000) and conditions are worsening with newer arrivals presenting higher levels of malnutrition than before. Given the extent of conflict in South Kordofan, the refugees are not expected to return any time soon. Instead, their numbers are likely to continue to increase during the rainy season, making the response operation logistically more challenging, as numbers are now in excess of what could be prepared for.

→ Drastic deterioration of the humanitarian situation in South Sudan,

- Consequence of North-South tensions; return of Southerners; refugees from South Kordofan/Blue Nile; militia versus SPLA fighting (triggered by internal instability and destabilisation from Khartoum) and unresolved tribal fighting in Jonglei.
- Jonglei: over 60 000 (new) IDPs, situation still volatile and contributing to poor harvest, even if no more fighting takes place, impact on food security and nutritional status of the population is visible: pockets of serious levels of malnutrition being reported – this crisis will require donor attention and funding at least until the end of the year.
- Food situation worst than expected due to a combination of: poor harvest, closed border entailing higher costs, more refugees and returnees. The World Food Program estimates that this year 4.7 million people are food insecure in South Sudan, up from 3.8 million last year.

## What for?

The requested additional funding will help address increased needs in terms of food, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, medical supplies and nutritional items, for both countries (so-called "pipelines") and to reinforce the presence of partners providing basic services in key locations of South Sudan (reinforced presence in the five border states and in Jonglei; reaction capacity in the rest of the country). It would mostly be contracted in the form of cost-extensions to existing operations.

It is expected that most of the additional funding would be used in South Sudan. However, flexibility must be preserved to ensure reactivity to changing events on the ground so as to allocate funds on the basis of both needs and access.

This request takes into account the access constraints in Sudan, and the capacity constraint in South Sudan. It is based on the latest developments on the ground and on the realistic trends for the next few months (escalation between North and South leading to population displacement; worsening of the situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile leading to increasing numbers of refugees; deteriorating nutritional and food security situation, notably in South Sudan), and therefore does not cater for a massive expulsion of Southerners that would require a full-fledged air evacuation operation, nor a scenario of access opening up in Sudan (as this is unlikely unless there is a major political change). It does not foresee to respond to the food insecurity resulting from the decision of South Sudan to shut down oil production (by for instance working on urban populations) as this would constitute a bail out of the government of South Sudan's decision.

## Other relevant information

South Sudan: access is possible. However, given the logistic constraints and the delays to mobilise assistance, the continuation of operations after the rainy season must be planned from now and funds be available to face a crisis that is worsening.

Sudan: humanitarian space and access are shrinking rapidly due to administrative impediments and security constraints, however due to budget constraints not all requests could be met within the initial available budget.

Neither Sudan nor South Sudan is eligible for the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF) as the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF has not been ratified by Sudan. South Sudan has presented its candidature for the Cotonou Agreement and accession process is underway: if all goes well, South Sudan would become a member at the end of 2012, making it eligible to the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF.

Two special packages for a total of EUR 350 million were mobilised using 9<sup>th</sup> EDF unspent funds before 9 July 2011: the first one for conflict-affected areas of Sudan for an amount of EUR 150 million (out of which EUR 60 million for the North and EUR 90 million for Southern Sudan) and the second was for South Sudan totalling EUR 200 million. This is in addition to funding coming from thematic budget lines such as the Food Security Thematic programme and from the Stability Instrument. All in all, for South Sudan, the development aid package reaches EUR 300 million in two years. They target agriculture (EUR 122 million), primary health (EUR 61.5 million), education (EUR 41.5 million) and rule of law (EUR 45 million). The remaining amount is for human rights and non-state actions under thematic budget lines

The consequences of the situation in Sudan and South Sudan on development cooperation are mainly relevant to the EUR 200 million programme in South Sudan that is expected to start in 2013 (National Indicative Programme under approval). **The EU Delegation is coordinating with the Member states a risk assessment and contingency planning exercise to be ready in the event that funds would need to be shifted from support to public institutions to direct support to the population. This would mean, in practice, that they would be used for the same purposes and in a similar way to what was done by development funds since 2005.** This is complementary to humanitarian aid efforts.

## Overview of existing and planned assistance

According to the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the total humanitarian requirements for the crisis in Sudan and South Sudan in 2012 as described in the major interagency and government appeals are USD 1 843 670 248 of which 45% has been funded, leaving a present gap of about USD 1 billion.

The joint humanitarian aid EU effort as encoded in the Commission's database: Emergency and Disaster Response Information System (Edris), which covers Commission and Member States (MS), amounts to EUR 144 million and is detailed below. This amount is most probably higher as no data has yet been encoded by several MS such as the United Kingdom:

| <b>COMMISSSTION AND EU MEMBER STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO<br/>THE SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN IN 2012<br/>12/06/2012</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b><u>Donor</u></b>  | <b><u>Contributions input in EDRIS<sup>1</sup></u></b> |
| Denmark  | EUR 17 890 531   |
| Commission   | EUR 87 000 000   |
| Estonia  | EUR 50 000   |
| Finland  | EUR 8 540 000  |
| France   | EUR 3 500 000  |
| Germany  | EUR 9 019 060  |
| Ireland  | EUR 2 000 000  |
| Italy  | EUR 3 000 000  |
| Luxembourg   | EUR 511 695  |
| Sweden   | EUR 12 167 284   |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>EUR 143 678 570</b>                                 |

1 EDRIS – European Disaster Response Information System



## YEMEN

| Key financial information   |  |
|---|--|
| Previous year: total amount in 2011   | EUR 25 million   |
| Amount in the World Wide Decision 2012  | EUR 15 million   |
| Additional (already approved) credits from the Operational Reserve<br>of which: | EUR 5 million  |
| Humanitarian Implementation Plan (new)  | EUR 5 million  |
| Emergency Decisions   |  |
| Amount already contracted   | EUR 8.856 million  |
| Balance to be contracted  | EUR 11.144 million<br>(out of which EUR 9.644 million will be contracted by end of June) |
| Of which already earmarked  | EUR 9.644 million  |
| Other EC funding (Development Cooperation, etc.)                                | EUR 71 million (2011-2013)   |

| Additional needs            |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Total needs                 | EUR 20 million   |
| When are the credits needed | Now  |
| Financed from               | Reprioritisation in External Actions and Emergency Aid Reserve (EAR) |

**Why do we need additional funding? (what is new?)**

Following the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Yemen at the beginning of 2012 (mainly food security and nutrition), an additional EUR 5 million was released from the operational reserve in April 2012. At that time, it was expected that in the mid (3 months) to longer term (6 months), the humanitarian needs would grow even more and the absorption capacity of Commission's partners should significantly increase. The results of the Comprehensive Food Security Survey (CFSS) published by the World Food Programme (WFP) on 30 May 2012 indicate that **over 5 million Yemeni (22% of the total population) are severely food insecure.**

Information provided by the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as of end of May points out that the deterioration of humanitarian situation continues with an increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the South. In addition, the acute malnutrition has reached more than 1 million children. For this reason, the budget of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) 2012 (initially USD 447 million) has been increased by 17% to reach USD 525 million. So far, USD 213 million has been committed.

Consequently, this requires the mobilisation of additional funds for the Commission's Humanitarian aid budget in the amount of EUR 10 million and EUR 10 million for Food aid.

## What for?

The additional funding will allow addressing the increased needs in terms of food assistance, nutrition and wash, 3 sectors whose requirements have significantly increased in the revised CAP.

Some partners such as WFP, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) UK have already indicated the scaling-up of their operations and therefore their needs for additional financial support.

## Other relevant information

### Absorption/implementation capacity

Whereas the implementation capacity of agencies in the latter part of 2011 was drastically hampered by security constraints as well as registration problems for new International Non-government Organisations (INGOs) in Yemen, it appears that **the ability for agencies (INGOs, Red Cross/Red Crescent component and UN) to absorb and utilize funds have improved**. The registration of a more a dozen new agencies (e.g. Action Contre la Faim – France (ACF-F), Acted, Merlin, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in the past six months as well as the more operational support from UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) to the UN agencies has opened up new possibilities and will allow a higher implementation rate by humanitarian agencies.

Specific concerns regarding the absorption capacity are related to the dependency of the larger UN agencies on implementing partners, i.e. INGOs. Even with the increase in number of INGOs, these are likely to be requested to implement for the large UN agencies, especially the newly registered INGOs which may not be aware of the context including security.

### Security/access

Security remains an area of concern. The supervision of, control over the armed forces and maintaining law and order remains problematic. The tribal divisions have become more apparent countrywide. The conflict in the North has flared up again, making access to certain areas problematic. In the south the secessionist movement remains active with regular protests, while fighting between the Jihadist Ansar Al Sharia and the governmental forces – supported by the United States of America – in Abyan governorate has intensified, making access to areas under siege, inaccessible.

### WFP operations/strategy

WFP is one of the few key actors with the capacity to react in a meaningful way to the crisis by scaling up both food assistance and interventions tackling malnutrition in most affected governorates. However, the WFP's current two programmes (Emergency Operations (EMOP) and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) to be merged in 2013) are implemented based on different targeting criteria and nutrition strategies. The Commission is currently in negotiations with the WFP to address these issues (e.g. 1. extension of WFP Emergency Operation to cover non-conflict related cases; 2. delivery of the necessary food and nutrition support to the most vulnerable population in the governorates identified by WFP as highly food insecure with high levels of malnutrition as soon as possible, in order to cover the hunger season from May to October; 3. Coordination with donors).

Since negotiations will take time, the Commission is not planning to offer a financial contribution to WFP at this stage, but could consider it at a later stage.

## Overview of existing and planned assistance

The joint humanitarian aid EU effort as encoded in the Commission's database: **Emergency and Disaster Response Information System (Edris)**, which covers Commission and Member States, amounts to EUR 34 million and is detailed below:

| <b>COMMISSION AND EU MEMBER STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE YEMEN 2012</b><br>12/06/2012 |  |
|--|--|
| <b><u>Donor</u></b>  | <b><u>Contributions input in EDRIS<sup>2</sup></u></b> |
| Commission   | EUR 20 000 000   |
| Finland  | EUR 3 300 000  |
| Germany  | EUR 2 677 700  |
| Netherlands  | EUR 1 500 000  |
| Sweden   | EUR 911 958  |
| United Kingdom   | EUR 5 503 709  |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>EUR 33 893 367</b>                                  |

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<sup>2</sup> EDRIS – European Disaster Response Information System

## SYRIA

| Key financial information  |   |
|--|---|
| Previous year: total amount in 2011  | EUR 0   |
| Amount in the World Wide Decision (WWD) 2012                                 | EUR 0   |
| Additional (already approved) credits from the Operational Reserve of which: | EUR 20 million  |
| Humanitarian Implementation Plan (new)                                       | EUR 10 million  |
| Emergency Decisions  | EUR 10 million  |
| Amount already contracted  | EUR 8 million   |
| Balance to be contracted   | EUR 12 million<br>a) EUR 2 million under the emergency decision: draft contract to be launched week of 11 June<br>b) EUR 10 million: draft HIP to be launched week of 11 June   |
| Of which already earmarked   | EUR 6 million   |
| Other EC funding (Development Cooperation, etc.)                             | EUR 23 million<br>Special measure for Syria and Syrian refugees   |
| Other donors   | Syria and Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries: USD 80 million in 2012 (source United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs: Central Emergency Response Fund, United States, Commission, Denmark, Australia) |

| Additional needs                     |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Total needs                          | EUR 20 million  |
| When are the credits needed          | In the course of the summer   |
| Breakdown by country (if applicable) |   |
| Financed from                        | Reprioritisation in External Actions and Emergency Aid Reserve (EAR). |

**Why do we need additional funding? (what is new?)**

According to the Commission's contingency planning, the humanitarian scenario in Syria will continue deteriorating in the coming months. The evolution that could be foreseen includes:

- **Wide-spread guerrilla and inter-religious warfare progressively evolving towards a full-fledged civil war**, using methods of asymmetric warfare (car bombings, suicide attacks) in the main urban centres.
- The continuous fighting would continue imposing **long lasting displacement for hundreds of thousands of people** and relocation of the population along sectarian lines. Resources of the host population and livelihood, already seriously compromised, will soon be exhausted, both in Syria (especially in the north, also affected by drought) and neighbouring countries.

- The armed opposition, reinforced by increased international support (political, financial, weapons), will endure in opposing a regime left with no exit strategy.
- **The Syria crisis will increasingly affect neighbouring countries** and act as a destabilizing factor in both Lebanon and Jordan. Sectarian violence is developing rapidly in Lebanon while, in Jordan, Palestinian refugees coming from Syria are finding it more difficult to get back to a normal life. Tension is likely to remain high at the Syrian-Turkish border. The continuous influx of Syrians is increasing the burden on host communities and is expected to fuel sectarian tensions. The risk is high for Palestinians in Jordan and between Sunni and Alawites in Lebanon.
- Increased portions of territory will be under temporary or permanent control of the opposition, particularly in the North of the country. Humanitarian access to rebel-controlled areas will require building up acceptance.

In conclusion, an operational humanitarian response should be set up in the next six months to adequately respond to the substantial envisaged needs. By then, winter will be approaching and a massive amount of people will have exhausted their resources, especially host communities. Furthermore, the conflict will most likely turn into a civil war, further affecting local infrastructures and services (in particular the Syrian health system) and generating even more complex needs.

### What for?

The additional funding will allow addressing the increased needs, inter alia, in terms of food, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, medical supplies, psychosocial support and nutritional items for Syria and Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries. It will also allow enlarging the humanitarian footprint and presence of implementing partners.

Priorities will include:

- Reinforce operational capacities of implementing organisations in Syria (International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)/Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) mainly) to provide emergency relief and adapt the nature of the aid to address recurrent needs of the displaced population (left with no resources and no income-generating activity, with no prospect for a positive evolution in the mid-term).
- Encourage capacity building of the SARC at head-quarters and branch levels.
- Strengthen needs assessment mechanisms and inter agency coordination and information sharing.
- Advocate with SARC and all possible channels for a strengthened presence of international humanitarian workers on the ground, to provide technical support to SARC and local actors and ensure impartial delivery of aid.
- Request that the United Nation (UN) agencies are properly staffed and managed, led by senior emergency specialists able to deal with the context complexity.
- Consider reinforcing livelihood and building resilience of destitute herders and farmers, indirectly but severely affected by the crisis.
- Build up response capacities outside Syria, in order to avoid further population displacements and support Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries.

## Other relevant information

### Access:

The recent acceptance by the Government of Syria of a comprehensive humanitarian response plan proposed by the UN (to up-scale humanitarian aid for at least one million people; to open local UN offices in four regions; to use International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) in the delivery of humanitarian assistance; to reduce bureaucratic/administrative obstacles) should normally lead to concrete improvements on the ground, in particular increased access for UN and INGO humanitarian workers.

### Other EC funding:

Under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the Commission approved on 7 June 2012 a Special Measure in favour of Syria and Syrian refugees for a total amount of EUR 23 million as follows: in Lebanon (EUR 5 million) the Special Measure will allow alleviating the medium and longer term needs of both the local population and Syrian refugees through educational support and capacity building of local institutions; in Jordan educational support (EUR 5.4 million) for displaced Syrian children and host communities is foreseen. Likewise, medium-term actions in Syria (EUR 12.6 million) will be complementary to the Commission's humanitarian aid immediate response.

All actions in this Special Measure will be implemented in close co-operation with the on-going European Union (EU) humanitarian aid, linking relief, rehabilitation and development from the very start.

### Timeline for the use of the additional funding

Additional funding is needed as:

- The needs are huge and access is improving. If access becomes real for the Red Cross components, UN agencies and INGOs, the Commission's partners will be in immediate needs of increased funding.
- Most of the sectors are affected: medical (emergency health, primary health care), psychosocial support, food, non-food (including winterisation), shelter, rent assistance and possibly water and sanitation;
- International and national actors are now building up their capacities. ICRC would need EUR 8 additional million for 12 months as from 1 July 2012. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will publish a revised appeal for its Regional Refugee Plan (currently USD 84 million) by the end of June. The World Food Program (WFP) intends to increase its caseload to up to 850 000 beneficiaries if the authorities give their green light. The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is currently working on a Syrian Arab Red Crescent's capacity building agreement to be enforced as from 1 July.
- Some actors confronted to increased difficulties (e.g. the United Nations Relief and Works Agency responding to the needs of 500 000 Palestinian refugees, which are potential victims/targets of the growing sectarian tensions) would need support in the coming weeks or months.

Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to forecast minimum and urgent additional needs of up to **EUR 20 million** for the increased humanitarian needs and the compounding effect from the onset of the winter season. The uptake of the funds will be in the summer and early autumn.

## Overview of existing and planned assistance

The joint humanitarian aid EU effort as encoded in the Commission's database: **Emergency and Disaster Response Information System (Edris)**, which covers Commission and Member States, amounts to EUR 34 million and is detailed below:

| <b>COMMISSION AND EU MEMBER STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SYRIA AND SYRIAN REFUGEES CRISIS IN 2012</b><br>12/06/2012 |  |
|--|--|
| <b><u>Donor</u></b>  | <b><u>Contributions input in EDRIS<sup>3</sup></u></b> |
| Austria  | EUR 250 000  |
| Belgium  | EUR 2 000 000  |
| Czech Republic   | EUR 118 728  |
| Denmark  | EUR 2 831 119  |
| Commission   | EUR 20 000 000   |
| Estonia  | EUR 50 000   |
| Finland  | EUR 1 300 000  |
| France   | EUR 2 658 000  |
| Germany  | EUR 3 774 214  |
| Greece   | EUR 50 000   |
| Hungary  | EUR 46 756   |
| Ireland  | EUR 400 000  |
| Luxembourg   | EUR 500 000  |
| Netherlands  | EUR 2 000 000  |
| Poland   | EUR 352 568  |
| Spain  | EUR 405 852  |
| Sweden   | EUR 3 532 951  |
| United Kingdom   | EUR 2 392 917  |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>EUR 42 663 105</b>                                  |

<sup>3</sup> EDRIS – European Disaster Response Information System